11. He shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

12. He shall not permit or suffer any part of the building in such premises to be used at any time for the purposes of human habitation.

13. Nothing in the above bye-laws shall be deemed to apply to the storing of leather or skin properly tanned and dressed.

14. Whoever commits a breach of bye-laws Nos. 1 to 12 shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7707

Notification dated 27th January 1954.

No. A. 1 (31)—52 53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under section 367 (16) read with section 369 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for dyeing clothes in indigo or other colours in the City of Bangalore and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370 of the said Act, in their Order No. L. 6382-5—C.M. 27-53-91, dated the 28th August 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for dyeing of clothes in indigo or other colours in the City of Bangalore.

1. No person shall use any premises within 100 yards of any human habitation for dyeing clothes.

2. Every person who uses any premises for the purpose of dyeing cloth shall cause all materials which have been received upon such premises and which are not required for immediate use to be stored in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

3. He shall adopt and shall cause to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances as are necessary for rendering innocuous all gas, vapour, fumes, dust or other impurities emitted during any trade process either from the articles operated upon or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan, trough, vessel, or utensil or other receptacle upon such premises.

4. He shall provide a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water in such premises and shall cause such premises to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary and at least once in every 24 hours and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse therein.

5. He shall cause every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

6. He shall cause the drying ground and all the ground surface of such premises to be kept smooth and free from hollows or inequalities so as to prevent any accumulation thereon of any liquid filth or refuse.

7. He shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

8. He shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action. He shall dispose of coloured refuse in such manner as may be approved by the Engineer and shall in no case let coloured refuse into any public drain without the written permission of the Engineer.

9. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every building upon such premises to be hot-lime-washed at least twice in every year in the months of April and October or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

10. He shall cause all refuse matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of the said premises to be collected and deposited in suitable air-tight non-absorbent covered receptacles to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every 24 hours and deposited in the municipal rubbish carts.

11. He shall not permit or suffer any part of the building upon such premises to be used at any time for purposes of human habitation.

12. He shall not permit any stagnation of water in any unused dye pots or receptacles in such premises.

13. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach; or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7703

Notification dated 27th January 1954.

No. A1. (39)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-sections (19), (20) and (34) of Section 367 read with Section 369of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), to provide for enforcing the cleanliness of milk-stores and milk-shops and vessels and utensils used by the keepers thereof, or by hawkers for containing or measuring milk or preparing any milk product, and for enforcing the cleanliness of persons employed in the milk trade and for requiring notice to be given whenever any milch animal is affected with any contagious disease and prescribing the precautions to be taken in order to protect milch cattle and milk against infection and contamination, in the City of Bangalore, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under Section 370 of the said Act, in their Order No. L. 5210-13—C.M. 27-53-76, dated the 28th July 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws for enforcing the cleanliness of milk-stores and milk-shops and vessels and utensils used by the keepers thereof or by hawkers for containing or measuring milk or preparing any milk-producer, etc, in the City of Bangalore.

Food Control-Milk.

1. No building used as a milk store or milk shop shall be constructed of inflammable materials.

2. The keeper of every premises used as a milk-store or milk-shop shall cause the flooring of every building on such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and repair.

3. He shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

4. He shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. He shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every-building in such premises to be hot-limewashed at least twice in every year in the months of April and October or more often if so required by the Health Officer.

6. He shall not use or permit to be used for the washing or cleaning of milk vessels, or for any other purpose by which it may be brought into